THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths: for the law shall go forth from Zion."—MICAH IV: 2.

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GENERAL CONFERENCE.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 307.]

ELDER JOHN MORGAN

referred to some who left the Church many years ago and were now returning to the fold, repentant and humbly bearing testimony that while they were wandering in by and forbidden paths they found no rest for their feet, nor peace in their hearts. The speaker believed the Lord was pleased with the efforts of the Saints in erecting the magnificent edifice which is about to be dedicated unto the Lord in this city. God would certainly accept of the building, and after the dedication the Saints would find themselves occupying a higher plane on the road to victory and final exaltation.

Elder B. H. Roberts, who had recently visited some of the distant Stakes of Zion, said that some of these had paid toward the erection of the Temple double the portion that had been alloted to them. The speaker believed the Saints, in return for their general liberality in this regard, would reap not only spiritual blessings, but great temporal prosperity. The dedication of the Temple will not only affect the Latter-day Saints, but mankind generally; for the world cannot shut its eyes to the fact that the Saints are earnest and sincere in their actions; otherwise why should they subscribe so liberally of their means towards the erection of an edifice which will bring them no worldly returns?

As the ruins of the temples erected by the ancient inhabitants of this land to-day testify of a God-fearing people, so will the Salt Lake Temple stand for centuries to come as a grand monument of the faith, union and unselfishness of the Saints of the latter-days; and preach to the stranger who shall visit our beautiful valley in times to come, a sermon so power-

ful and convincing that thousands will acknowledge the hand of the Lord in connection with the labor performed by the Saints in these mountains, and lead them to embrace the truth. The speaker was happy to say that he was in full accord with his brethren of the First Presidency, the Apostles and the authorities of the Church generally.

We thank thee O God for a Prophet,
To guide us in these latter days

was sung by the choir and congregation, and benediction was offered by Elder Jesse W. Crosby, Jr.

Afternoon session, Wednesday, April 5.

The choir and congregation sang:

We thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet,
To guide us in these latter days.

Prayer by Elder Abraham H. Cannon.

Singing by the choir:

Behold the mountain of the Lord
In latter days shall rise.

THE AUTHORITIES OF THE CHURCH

were presented by President George Q. Cannon for the votes of the assembly, as follows:

Wilford Woodruff, as Prophet, Seer and Revelator and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in all the world.

George Q. Cannon as First Counselor in the First Presidency.

Joseph F. Smith as Second Counselor in the First Presidency.

Lorenzo Snow as President of the Twelve Apostles.

As members of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles—Lorenzo Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Brigham Young, Moses Thatcher, Francis M. Lyman, John H. Smith, George Teasdale, Heber J. Grant, John W. Taylor, Marriner W. Merrill, Anthon H. Lund and Abraham H. Cannon.

The Counselors in the First Presidency and the Twelve Apostles as Prophets, Seers and Revelators.

First Seven Presidents of the Seventies—Seymour B. Young, C. D. Fjeldsted, John Morgan, B. H. Roberts, George Reynolds, Jonathan G. Kimball and Rulon S. Wells.

William B. Preston as Presiding Bishop, with Robert T. Burton as his First and John R. Winder as his Second Counselor.

Franklin D. Richards as Church Historian and General Church Recorder, and John Jaques as his assistant.

At this point President Cannon remarked that as the Temple was now completed, there would be no need for any longer retaining the services of Elder Don Carlos Young as Church architect. It was due to him, however, that this Conference should accept his past labors as Church architect and tender him a hearty vote of confidence and esteem.

John Nicholson as Clerk of the Conference.

The resignation of Amos Howe as a member of the Church Board of Education, tendered on account of failing health, was accepted by the Conference.

As the Church Board of Education: Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, George Q. Cannon, Karl G. Maeser, Willard Young, George W. Thatcher, Anthon H. Lund, James Sharp and Joseph F. Smith.

As Trustee-in-Trust for the body of religious worshippers known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—Wilford Woodruff.

ELDER F. M. LYMAN

besought an interest in the faith and prayers of the congregation during the short time he addressed them. It was a great privilege, he said, to be in attendance at this Conference—one of the most important Conferences that had ever been held in the history of the Church. The Lord had sustained this great latter-day work up to the present time, and would continue to do so in the future, because it was His work, and by His own person and by His own voice He had introduced this Church to the children of men.

We had not to depend upon the Holy Scriptures of ancient times alone, upon those of modern times, or those of the Nephites. All these were as witnesses of God and to His work, and would not be sufficient to convince men of the truth of the Gospel or that God lives. This testimony could only be given by the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, and every true Latter-day Saint was entitled to enjoy it. The Holy Ghost had borne record to our souls and convinced us of these truths in answer to our prayers and obedience to the Gospel.

The trials through which the Saints passed from time to time were intended to test their faith and integrity, to purify our souls and increase in our hearts a knowledge of the wisdom of our Father in heaven. The reformation which was now needed in this Church was individual reformation, whereby we could discover, under the light of the Spirit of the Lord, our weaknesses and imperfections, leading us on to better things.

The Latter-day Saints were looked upon by the world as an aggressive and something of a dangerous people, as being alien to the commonwealth of this country; but the aggression of which this Church had been guilty was of a peaceable character—the preaching of the Gospel and the conversion of the honest in heart; and that was all they were seeking to do now. The work of the Latter-day Saints would be accomplished by reason, truth, and the power of God, and not by the power and strength of men, not as one nation subdued another. No more peaceable people than this could be found in the whole world to-day. It was the duty of parents in Zion to so raise their children that they would continue steadfast in the faith and listen always to the promptings of the Spirit of the Lord. The Latter-day Saints should live strictly up to what they professed. They should be more strict in their family prayers, more regular in their attendance at meetings on the Sabbath day, and in partaking of the holy sacrament. They should strive to fulfil all their obligations faithfully, be honest in their dealings, and ever ready to forgive those who gave them offense.

The speaker laid special stress upon the importance of a good example on the part of parents towards their children; this was better than all the precept that could be laid down for the guidance of the young. We should shun every evil course, and, above all, avoid those who indulged in profanity, intoxicating drink, or keep evil company. Unless we did this we could not faithfully serve our Father in heaven.

The Lord had graciously given us testimony after testimony of the truth of this work and the principles which He had revealed to us. Let

us, then, honor Him and His laws, do His will and listen carefully to His counsels and those of His servants.

Elder Lyman also spoke upon the subject of charity, and said we should seek to cheer and comfort and impart hope to those who were less fortunate in the affairs of life than ourselves. He prayed that the blessings of God might rest upon this people, and said it should be the pride of every one who entered the Temple to go there with "a broken and contrite spirit," that the Lord might remain with them through their future lives.

ELDER JOHN HENRY SMITH

was the next speaker. He, too, touched briefly on the subject of the Temple, and said that at this time many eyes were turned Zionward. To his mind the greatest missionary experience in the history of this Church was taking place to-day, and he himself counseled the Saints so to live that they would be found walking in the path of eternal life.

ELDER GEORGE TEASDALE

expressed the great pleasure which he felt, in again meeting with the general body of Saints, after a lengthened absence. He presumed they all realized that we were engaged in a spiritual warfare; and it was very sweet and healthful to be associated together in our Conferences, where we come to hear the word of the Lord and to sit in judgment upon ourselves, trying to see how far we were in harmony with those principles which the Lord had revealed from the heavens. It was impossible to understand the things of God unless we possessed His Spirit, and this could only be obtained by diligent faith and prayer. When a man did not pray it was evident that he did not require anything at God's hands. There was no royal road to heaven; in this respect the king on the throne and the beggar in the street stood on equal terms. Unless we humbled ourselves and become even as a little child we could not enter the Kingdom of God. We could not expect the Lord to say to us "Well done good and faithful servant," if we failed to do His will.

In regard to the payment of tithing, the speaker urged the Saints to be strict in this regard. To whom did they pay their tithing? Why, to the Lord through His appointed agents or servants; and when he himself had done this he could say from his breast, "Father I have done Thy will." He bore his testimony to the truth of the establishment of the Church of Christ upon the earth and to the restoration of the everlasting Gospel, spoke of the unity which existed in the quorum of the Twelve, and counseled those who were about to go into the Temple to do so with the fear of the Lord in their hearts. Then His richest blessings would attend them.

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF

said he realized that there were a great many persons in this city waiting to go into the Temple in the day and time appointed unto them, and it was therefore deemed inadvisable to continue the present Conference in this building in view of the dedication services. The Lord had been very merciful unto this people, and he felt thoroughly satisfied that His blessing would be poured out in abundance upon all those who had responded to the call made upon them for assistance in finishing the Temple. He

rejoiced in the blessings which the Saints had enjoyed upon the present occasion in listening to the testimonies of the Apostles and Elders of this Church; for he knew that each of those testimonies was true. He hoped and prayed that the Latter-day Saints would contemplate seriously all they had now heard, seek to live up to those counsels, and be true to the principles which they professed. Let us be steadfast to our religion. We were here upon a mission, and had been sent from the spirit world to do a work required of us by the Lord. He was thankful to have this opportunity of meeting once more with the people of God and looked forward with much joy and satisfaction to the approaching dedication. In conclusion President Woodruff prayed earnestly that the blessing of God would rest upon the Latter-day Saints from this time forth and for ever.

Benediction by President George Q. Cannon.

AN OVERFLOW MEETING

was held in the Assembly Hall, commencing at 2 p.m.

The choir and congregation sang:

Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation,
No longer as strangers on earth need we roam.

Prayer by Elder Solomon Hale.

The choir and congregation sang:

Hark, listen to the trumpeters,
They call for volunteers.

ELDER SEYMOUR B. YOUNG

presented the general authorities of the Church, who were unanimously sustained.

ELDER MATTHIAS F. COWLEY

exhorted the Saints to faithfulness and to renewed efforts in living their religion; to train their children in the fear of the Lord, attend to the practical duties of life, and sustain those whom the Lord has appointed as leaders in Israel.

ELDER SEYMOUR B. YOUNG, JR.,

who had recently returned from a mission to the United States, bore a faithful testimony to the truth of the Gospel, and exhorted the Saints, particularly the young, to shape their course in accordance with the Gospel of Christ.

ELDER SEYMOUR B. YOUNG

referred to the condition of the Saints when they first located in Great Salt Lake Valley many years ago, and how their settlements have increased in number since that time, until they now extend into Canada and Mexico. This was in fulfilment of prophecies uttered by President Brigham Young in an early day. In referring to the Temple building, in Nauvoo, the speaker referred to a desire expressed by the leaders of the Church that the mob might never be permitted to possess this building in peace. Soon afterwards it was burned and still later a hurricane blew the walls down thus preventing the wicked to use that sacred building for unholy purposes. In building houses of worship, the different Christian denominations have named a large number of their church edifices

in honor of St. Peter, St. James, St. Paul and others; but not until the Latter-day Saints erected the Kirtland Temple was there a building on the earth named for the Lord Jesus Christ. The speaker then referred to the marvelous manifestation of the power of God in that building in 1836, and read the 110th section of the Doctrine and Covenants. Since the days of Kirtland the Latter-day Saints had been busily engaged in Temple building; and when, a short time ago, there seemed to be danger of the Temple in this city being confiscated a general desire was manifested to hasten on its completion that it might be dedicated to the Lord and placed under His immediate protection. The time has now come that we shall have this privilege.

ELDER JAMES E. TALMAGE

testified to the good, heavenly influence which had predominated during this Conference. In his recent visit to the city of Rome where he had seen ruins of several ancient temples, the speaker had learned many things which had caused him deep reflection, when contrasting or comparing the superstitions and tradition of the ancient heathens with the faith and knowledge possesed by the Latter-day Saints. We should live in such a manner that there may be a continued communication between us and our Heavenly Father; that we may possess the degree of light and intelligence, and strength in times of temptation, to pursue our journey through life successfully.

APOSTLE A. H. CANNON

hoped the spirit of forgiveness and reconciliation which had been manifested so abundantly during this Conference, and a short time preceding it, might continue its blessed operations throughout Israel. We should always be willing to forgive one another, and cultivate a spirit of charity toward the erring and weak; for by so doing we have claim upon the Lord that He will forgive us our trespasses. The Gospel which is preached by our missionaries throughout the world is a Gospel of repentance and forgiveness, a Gospel of peace, good will and charity toward all men; and we should ever abide in the spirit of that Gospel, which is the spirit of mercy and love, leading to lives everlasting. The speaker testified to the perfect union existing between the brethren constituting the general authorities of the Church at the present time, and hoped the same union would prevail throughout the whole Church.

The choir sang:

Come all ye Sons of Zion,
And let us praise the Lord.

Benediction by Elder Orson Smith.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FACTS AND EVENTS.

By the breaking of the ice in the St. Lawrence and Chambley rivers, Canada, a large part of the county of Richelieu has been flooded. Hundreds of farms in the low-lying district between these and St. John's are under water. There has been great destruction of cattle and property.

Mr. James B. Eustis, the first United States Ambassador to France, presented his credentials to President Carnot on May 6, he and his secretary being conveyed in the Presidential State carriages to the Elysee, escorted by a squadron of the Second Regiment of the Cuirassiers.

A sharp frost was experienced on May 7 in various parts of northern and central France, doing considerable injury to crops. In the suburbs, at St. Etienne, the temperature fell so low that ponds and lakes were covered with a thin coating of ice. Similar cold prevailed in the Drome and Isere. The drought continues general in France.

The Sandwich Island alphabet has 12 letters; the Burmese, 19; Italian, 20; Bengalese, Hebrew, Syrian, Chaldee and Samaritan, 21 each; French, 23; Greek, 24; Latin, 25; German, Dutch and English, 26 each; Spanish and Sclavonic, 27 each; Arabic, 28; Persian and Coptic, 32; Georgian, 35; Armenian, 38; Russian, 41; Muscovite, 42; Sanskrit and Japanese, 50; Ethiopic and Tartarian have 202 each.

The Yellow River, or Hoangho, of China, overflowed its banks in the latter part of March, submerging 400 villages, while many of the villagers have perished. On the twenty-eighth of that month the river again burst its banks in two places near Song-ka-Too. This second inundation was more disastrous than the first, and refugees from the villages and towns along the bank sought refuge in Tient-sin.

Less than fifteen thousand persons paid for admission to the Fair ground on the second day of the exhibition, but the total attendance numbered about 100,000. The revised official figures give the total number of visitors on the opening day as 315,000, of whom 141,000 paid for admission. Many persons obtained access to the grounds without paying, some climbing over fences, and others pressing past the limited force of guards.

On May 7 the thermometer in Berne, Switzerland, dropped to 3 degrees below zero. Similar reports come from every district, and great damage has been done to vines, garden produce, and herbs, while live stock on the mountain sides has also suffered terribly. In the canton of Thurgau fruit trees are ruined, while the foliage of vines on the shores of Lake Zurich and on the slopes of Wallis has been riddled by hail. The outlook is a very dark one for those who depend on the products of the soil.

At the conclusion of the World's Fair, a monster Krupp gun, the largest piece of ordnance in the world, will be presented to Chicago by Herr Krupp, and mounted on Fort Bull in Lake Michigan, opposite Hyde park, permission for the construction of which has been secured at Washington. The fort will be five acres in extent, and will be for business as well as pleasure. Mounted on it, the great gun will be able to protect the entire city from attack by water, as it could sink an iron vessel with a single shot. The work on the fort will be commenced at once and pushed with the greatest rapidity, so as to be in working order before the fair closes. It will cover five acres with the most approved defenses.

An account has been received of a remarkable experience that befell a girl named Alexandrina Schitkine, seventeen years of age, who was recently discovered lying in a state of complete exhaustion near the village of Bogorodska, in the province of Moscow. She relates that she fell asleep one evening on a heap of straw, and on waking some hours afterwards found herself lying under a mass of snow that had fallen during the night, and enveloped her to the depth of some three feet. All her attempts to extricate herself proved unavailing, and she remained buried among the snow and straw for fifty-one days, her only nourishment during that time being a few morsels of bread that she happened to have with her. When at length rescued she was, of course, found to be in a state of most complete inanition, and it required several days of constant care and nursing to restore her strength. On recovering she stated that she had not experienced any excessive cold, and had only occasionally been seized with shivering. She suffered much, however, from hunger, and after her few crusts of bread were eaten, supported life by sucking the snow. The girl described the anguish which she felt on finding that no one heard her piteous half-stifled cries for help whenever the sound of footsteps in the neighborhood of her living sepulcher fell upon her ears.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1893.

A SULLEN PEACE.

It is said that peace is a good thing, because, among other results, it assuages animosities, teaches people to settle difficulties as private firms do, and disinclines nations to those exaggerations of their grievances which are the usual preludes to war. If that is not true, there is no hope for the world as far as war is concerned; and, certainly, though one did not belong to the party that advocates peace, or see how nations could settle differences such as divide France and Germany except by war, he could not, as a rule, deny the proposition. Peace should breed peace. But the question may be asked of any careful observer of the signs of the times, does or will the present truce between the European nations, long as it has lasted, and long as it may be expected to continue, produce any of these results?

As far as can be seen, the irritability of the nations is growing instead of lessening. The Frenchman hates the German harder than he did twenty years ago, and is beginning to exhibit signs of animosity towards the Briton, too, who, it is said, had nothing to do with the Franco-German quarrel. The Italian, also, comes in for his share, as if peace had only enriched the Frenchman's general fund of malignity. The Germans, though less fussy, are hardly better, and incline to spend more of their bottled ire upon the Russians, whom they attack, it is said, in whole series of publications which are never seen outside of the Fatherland. As for the Russians, the peace does not make them love the Germans one whit better, or the Austrians, whom the whole Muscovite army would eagerly attack, more eagerly, in fact, than they would have done before the peace began. Although peace has existed among the great powersun broken for twenty years, it has left no moral effect which a man of sense can consider in the least degree creditable or useful. There has been none of the calming effect of sleep, none of the pacifying effect of a rest. The smallest incident seems to produce an angry snapping, which can only be suppressed, when it grows too loud, by prudential considerations. A visit by a king to a friend, a false statement about a statesman, a marriage of a prince,—each makes the great nations ready to bite each other from malice, and would, were not the biting likely to be so costly, compel war.

That the dogs of war will soon be unleashed is evident from the present actions of France and Germany, the former being better equipped for war than at any time since her great Napoleon led his veterans across the mighty Russian plains to Moscow. England, too, is affected, and aside from the belief of some, that by the middle of the coming century she will be the same lesson to peoples that Spain has been since the Hapsburg-Bourbon superstitution ruled its destinies, the fact remains that Great Britain touches the beginning of the twentieth century with openly expressed doubts of her future. When open and secret compacts are being formed between nations, by which an understanding is established between allied powers that they will act in concert in the event of certain contingencies—when each nation is compelled, through fear of annihilation, to pursue a warlike policy, it appears paradoxical to assert that these signs are merely surface indications of a truce between enemies who will not fight, but will wear themselves out with training, in order, as they declare with sincerity, that they may not fight!

In spite of the fact that the people of Europe are living over an explosive mine, which a spark may ignite at any moment, the great rulers of thecontinent are repeating their assurances that the outlook is pacific, and are resorting to the customary method of avoiding blood shed through arbitration. But arbitration can never become effective upon the earth until there exists one power which shall be acknowledged superior to all other powers. When matters are pushed to extremities nations will fight, and, until this time, arbitration, instead of war as a last resort, will be a mere chimera. In the very nature of things this must be so, until there shall be established a great divine tribunal of arbitration which is infallible, which shall be respected and feared by all which shall be "an end of controversy" to all, and to which "every knee shall bow." The great fault of men is, they forget God in their private affairs. The great fault of nations is, they forget God in their public affairs. If the people of the world want arbitration, let the wisdom, justice and love of Jehovah guide them in their councils. If men desire peace, let them embrace those principles which produce it—the principles of the everlasting Gospel—and live according to their precepts. If this course is not taken then men will cry, "Peace, peace, when there is no peace," until the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of the great Arbiter of all controversy, sets His foot upon the Mount of Olives, who "shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plow shares and their spears into pruning hooks; when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

W. B. D., JR.

A REMARKABLE occurrence took place lately, in the Zoological Gardens at Breslau. In the cage of the large snakes a South American boa constrictor contended for a rabbit with a very large python from West Africa. It did not succeed, however, the python being the stronger of the two, and it withdrew. About two hours later the keeper found the same snakes fighting for another rabbit. As the keeper supposed that the boa,

which was the weaker of the two, would again give up its prey, he left them to themselves and went home. The next morning he was horror-stricken to find that the unfortunate boa had not let go its hold, and had been swallowed by the python as a pendent to the rabbit. The boa was nearly seven feet long and correspondingly thick. The python had already swallowed one rabbit before the one which proved fatal to the boa. Its circumference throughout its length was from 23 to 28 inches, and its skin was expanded to double its usual size. The supposition that the snake might perhaps not be able to digest the boa proved false. Digestion only proceeded somewhat slower than usual.

THE editor of *Harper's Young People*, Mr. A. B. Starey, an Oxford man, who has been in America about sixteen years, has at last arrived at a conclusion as to the real difference between an Englishman and an American. An American, he says, blacks his own boots and goes out to get shaved, while an Englishman shaves himself and has someone else to black his boots. He has gone no further in his conclusion than thus to formulate it, but those who have heard it feel that it is quite satisfactory and convincing.

A GERMAN writer shows in the following interesting manner how a piece of eternity can be represented by three figures: "What is the highest number which can be represented by three figures, without the aid of any other signs? What can be more simple? is the remark which naturally follows such a question. The highest number is 999, the figure 9 having a greater value than any other unit. But wait a little. Suppose we write the figures in this way: 999? That is what mathematicians call '99 to the 9th power'; or, in plain language, 99 multiplied by itself, the result multiplied by 99, and so on until 99 has been used 9 times as a factor. The result of this little exercise is the highly respectable number of (roundly) 913,574 *billions*. That is an advance on 999, but is it not possible to go still further? Suppose we write it in this way: 9^{99}? That is, that 9 is to be used as a factor in the above-mentioned manner for 99 times. This produces a number which it is altogether beyond our faculties to grasp, for it is (roundly) 29,512 *and* 90 *noughts!* Many attempts have been made to form an idea of large numbers, such as how long it would take so many people to count the number of postage stamps used all over the world in one year, but we do not think that the experiment has been tried with any number at all approaching that which we have shown to be so easily represented by three figures. The results would be such that those who tried it would leave off—if they ever did leave off—with no better idea of the magnitude of the figures than when they began."

RELEASE AND APPOINTMENT.—Elder C. W. Watts is honorably released from his labors as President of the Norwich Conference, to return home.

Elder J. Campbell is appointed to preside over the Norwich Conference.

CHELTENHAM CONFERENCE NOTICE.—The Cheltenham Conference will be held in the Old Wells Assembly Hall, St. George Place, Cheltenham, on Sunday, June 25. Meetings will commence at 10:30 a.m., and 3 and 6:30 p.m.

THE TALLEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

THE tallest man in the world has just been decorated by the Emperor of China with the "Blue Button." Monsieur Chang is almost as proud of this as he is of his fourteen-year-old boy, for there was a time when he would have been decorated in quite a different fashion had he been caught. This was when he said good-bye to China nearly thirty years ago.

M. Chang has been a private citizen for a couple of years. He lives at Bournemouth, and the demand for him at church fairs and charitable bazars is just as brisk as when he first became a resident of a fashionable English watering-place. He came to London yesterday to shake hands with a man whom he has known for years, and who sailed for New York this morning. "Let us go to some quiet place," said M. Chang, when it was suggested that we should dine together.

That seemed reasonable, and it was at once agreed that I should select a restaurant where the cooking was without a flaw, the service was unexceptional, and where we would attract no attention. Having devoted a prayerful five minutes to the task, I gave it up.

It was easy enough to think of a restaurant which was all a restaurant should be, but to find one in which two men of ordinary height, accompanied by a man who was nine feet tall, would attract no attention, was out of the question in London. The more the question was discussed the more it bristled with difficulties. How should we reach the restaurant?

M. Chang's smile was about the dimensions of the ornamental water in St. James's Park when it was suggested that we should jump into a "growler." The "growler" of the present day, he said, had a roof, and he had yet to see a "growler" the roof, of which was sufficiently removed from the floor to enable him to sit down without driving his head through it. He was able and willing to walk, but he had no desire to cause a block in every thoroughfare. We ultimately chose the hotel we were in, and started.

The most secluded table in the large and handsome dining-room was secured, and we began our march. You may march but you cannot walk with a man who is nine feet tall. You are possessed of a solemn belief that it is absolutely necessary to keep step with your companions, and when one of these happens to have legs that reach to your shoulders your efforts are apt to lose all semblance to an ordinary walk and to partake of the most striking features of a funeral march.

It is difficult for a man possessed of a thirty-two inch leg and a mild sense of humor to cover six feet in a stride in the glare of grinning battalions of hall-boys without showing signs of fatigue. Perhaps, for that reason, we were glad when we reached the door leading to the dining-room of the Hotel Victoria. This door, if not divinely fair, is, at least, divinely tall, and, as a door, was never put to the blush until last evening. I found no difficulty in passing through or under it.

M. Chang looked at the door, then doubled up as if he had a hinge in the small of his back, took a single stride, then straightened up and seemed to fill the dining-room. There were several hundred people in it. They all looked at M. Chang.

"That is one of the drawbacks of being tall," M. Chang said as we sat down; "people will look at you." He did not suppose that they intended to be impolite, and the English were not more impolite than their neighbors; but, on the whole, he thought that people of ordinary stature had rather the best of the game. When in public he endeavored to look at nobody in particular.

It is impossible to spend an hour with Chang without thinking of Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World." I call him Chang because that is his family name, and, as he says himself, that is quite enough for him. To know him is to like him.

Generally speaking, there is little love felt by the Caucasian for the Celestial, but Chang is an exception. He is a citizen of the world. On any subject he is interesting. On tea he is fascinating. Tea plantations have been in possession of his family for years, as he puts it, for centuries, perhaps, as we compute time. He speaks of his brothers, who are in China, as "gentlemen," and noboby who has even a passing acquaintance with him would put him down as anything but a gentleman. When he is in China he may be a Celestial; when he is in England he acts as an Englishman.

There is an almost common belief that a man of abnormally large stature has an abnormally small brain. If this be so, Chang must be an exception. He is a traveller. He has visited nearly all the countries of the world, and of all of them he possesses a knowledge that is sometimes startling. His English is as perfect as if to the manner born. His French is that of the Parisian, and when he speaks French he seems to be a Gaul. He also speaks German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese. Naturally he speaks Chinese, so that in all he can converse fluently, and, it goes without saying, intelligently, in seven languages.

Chang left his native country in 1864. He was "discovered" by an Englishman. He lived with his father and mother near Pekin. His family have owned tea plantations for more decades than Chang has any idea of. He was known to all the country round, "For, as you know," he said to me, "the Chinese are a small race, and my size attracted attention."

His father, who died a few years ago, was five feet five inches in height. His mother, who is alive, is five feet two inches tall. She is ninety-one years old. "She has drunk tea for nearly a century," said Chang, as he talked of the virtues of tea, in which he is a great believer. He talked of a kind of tea, four leaves of which made a cup, in a manner that convinced his hearers that the sort of tea we get in England, while it may be very fair tea, as tea goes, is far inferior to the quality of tea which the Chinese enjoy.

"They drink no spirits in my country," said Chang, "no beer, no claret," looking with mild disdain at a glass of Château Yquem—"nothing but tea." He only pretends to drink anything else himself. At dinner his glass was filled, and he made no objection, not that he cared anything about it, but he did not care to attract attention by being different from those about him.

Chang has appeared before her Majesty three times. He has also

appeared before the Emperor William I. of Germany, and was present at several receptions given by Napoleon III. He is as modest as he is tall, and is the fortunate possessor of a quality of magnetism that makes firm friends of those with whom he comes in close contact. He has never been in love with the "show business."

He does not like to be considered a freak of nature. He is aware that to the general public he is simply a man who is nine feet tall, and he knows quite well that men of abnormal size are supposed to possess little intelligence even.

Still, he is proud of his stature, and he smiled a smile that could have covered Hyde Park when a man who was only six feet tall put on his hat and top-coat last night and looked like a small boy who had put on his father's clothes in consequence. His hat is simply a cavern. It was placed on the head of a man whose number is 7½, and it extinguished him. His top-coat would make a suit of clothes for an ordinary man.

When he shakes hands the other man wonders what would happen if Chang were to put all his strength into his fingers. Fortunately Chang is gentle, and does not exert his strength. At the same time he extracts a good deal of amusement from his tremendous height, and if walking along a corridor with a man of ordinary size is apt to extend his arms so that his hands are on a level with the tops of the doors on both sides. He can smile as he can talk in seven languages, and, except in appearance, there is nothing about him which speaks of the generally accepted Chinaman.

Chang is married. His wife is an Australian woman. They have two children, both boys, one ten, the other fourteen years old. Chang almost flushes when he tells how his oldest boy reaches to his shoulder, and says, "I believe he will be taller than I am." If he be prouder of anything than the boy, it is of the "Blue Button" that has been presented to him by the Emperor of China. He only wears the cap on which he has placed it on state occasions.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SPEED ON RAILWAYS.

A RECENT writer on fast passenger trains says:—"The prevailing tendency toward fast railroad trains is not a mere passing device for the improvement of business in a dull time, or to effect a special object; it is a legitimate response to definate and urgent popular demand." It may be said that in thus constantly demanding more rapid facilities of travel the people invite a corresponding increase of the rate of danger to be encountered, but it is very doubtful if this proposition can be maintained. The facts go to prove, rather, that faster trains develop greater care on the part of the railroad people, and that there is really little, if any, more liability to accidents on such account. As a rule, the *Wild Irishman* and *Flying Dutchman* and *Cannon Ball* trains are run on schedules so arranged as to insure the utmost degree of safety, so far as all ordinary contingencies are concerned. Their success depends largely upon this point, and the railroad companies well understand that they cannot afford to take any avoidable risk. The demand for increased speed carries with it the

demand for increased prudence. Fast trains must have men of superior skill and caution to operate them; they must have good permanent way to move upon; and they must be provided with all known appliances for security and comfort. The general effect, in short, is to improve the railroad system in all respects, and to eliminate from it the carelessness and incompetency that would be a source of fixed peril under the slowest of time schedules. There must always be more or less danger on a railroad train, but it is by no means sure that anything is gained in the way of safety by taking a train which runs twenty miles an hour instead of one which goes five times as rapidly.

On all English railways a high rate of speed is maintained, and this, when kept at a regular rate, unchanged by numerous stops, is found to be safer than the lower rate, stopping often, and subjecting machinery to concussions and jerks in starting and stopping, which disorder parts of the train more than is done by the uniform velocity of high speed. The multiplication of fast trains, therefore, is a thing to be commended and encouraged; and the railroad authorities are wise to make them as fast as they can within reasonable limits of forethought and precaution. For great speed it has been demonstrated that "single" locomotives are not only cheaper in first cost, and more efficient than "coupled" locomotives, but are also cheap in maintenance. The majority of the fast runs on English railways are made with "single" locomotives, and their average loads are equal to the loads hauled in America, if not heavier than those of our fast trains. The Great Northern Railway of England conducts its passenger traffic at a rate of speed higher than that of any line in the world, and with great regularity, with "single" locomotives having eight-foot driving wheels, greatly excelling the performance on other lines with coupled driving wheels, and the economy of fuel of the former class over the latter is very remarkable. No railroad will ever be economically run until stations are built upon summits with grades falling each way, so as to take advantage of gravity in starting, and of its resistance in stopping. Our locomotives are now built especially for starting the trains, although this involves not five per cent. of the work to be performed, making them wasteful for ninety-five per cent. of the power to be developed to haul the moving load.

In England the majority of the fast passenger trains are hauled by single locomotives at a speed of fifty-three miles an hour, with a consumption of twenty-six pounds of coal per train mile, the weight of train being equal to our five-car trains, averaging two hundred and fifty tons. The same weight of train in this country is hauled by a coupled locomotive at the rate of forty-three miles an hour, with a consumption of over fifty pounds of coal per train mile. The English locomotives average eighty-five thousand pounds in weight, and the American locomotives one hundred thousand pounds. The driving wheels of the former are seven and eight feet in diameter and large exhaust nozzles, the former reducing the number of revolutions per mile, thus producing a slow draft, allowing the products of combustion time for passing through the flues, so as to give up the greater portion of the heat evolved, thus effecting a higher evapo-

ration per pound of coal burnt; and the latter reducing the back pressure on the pistons, the concurrence of which is the great drawback to high speeds; the trouble is not to get the steam into the cyclinder, but to get it out quickly. The American locomotive has small-diameter driving wheels and small exhaust nozzles, the former requiring more revolutions to the mile and less effect of the heat evolved in the flues, while the latter keeps the fuel dancing on the grates, and burns the fuel to carbonic oxide in place of carbonic acid, meaning a loss of fully four thousand units heat per pound of fuel consumed. By the adoption of single locomotives the fast passenger trains could be moved as fast as the English at a saving of fifty per cent. in fuel.—*Engineering Magazine (U.S.A.)*

UTAH NEWS.

(Summarized from Territorial papers.)

The Temple dedication services closed on April 24. There were thirty-one meetings in the Temple, at which it is estimated 75,000 persons attended.

Judge J. W. Judd has been appointed United States Attorney for Utah. C. S. Varian, the present attorney, sent in his resignation on April 14, to take effect on June 30.

Roberts & Son, doing business at Provo, have made an assignment to Nels Larson. They are owing near $8,000 and it is thought they have resources sufficient to pay all their debts.

E. D. Carpenter of Logan, died very suddenly at Lewiston, April 23. He had just come from Logan, and was putting his horse away when he dropped dead. The cause is attributed to heart failure.

The Salt Lake Clay Manufacturing company has been incorporated at Salt Lake City with a capital stock of $150,000 and proposes to engage in the manufacture of all kinds of terra cotta, sewer pipe and tile. The works will be located at North Salt Lake.

W. Fuller, of the Tenth Ward, Salt Lake City, died of heart failure on April 27. When his wife arose, he requested her not to disturb him as he felt tired, and would sleep a while longer. At 10 o'clock when she went to see if he had awakened she found him dead.

From fifty to eighty inches of snow have fallen in the northern valleys of Utah, and very much more on the mountain ranges, during the last winter. This insures abundant water for irrigation throughout the entire season, if the snow does not melt too rapidly and go off in floods.

The Trans-Mississippi Congress convened in Ogden on April 25. There were delegates present from Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Utah, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming.

An altogether unexpected and very interesting event occurred at the close of the dedication exercises at the Temple on Friday evening, April 7. About five hundred Provo people were in attendance, among them Mr. and Mrs. Bennett. The lady was in a delicate condition, and it was probably the impressive nature of the ceremonies and the emotions produced thereby that precipitated an event that had not been expected to happen until a later date. At the close of the exercises, about 9:30, she was taken in labor. Several ladies, experienced in such matters, attended her, and she was removed to one of the smaller rooms where she gave birth to a bouncing baby boy. The mother and child were subsequently removed to the house of friends, and at last accounts were doing nicely. This Provo youngster enjoys a rare distinction in being born in the Salt Lake Temple.